

HOUSE BALKED IN EFFORTS TO STAGE MULHALL

Senate Succeeds in Getting Famous Lobby Witness First.

BEGINS HIS STORY AT NIGHT SESSION

Step Is Taken Suddenly After House Arms Sergeants-at-Arms With Subpoenas and Announces That Its Probe Will Start at 9 o'Clock This Morning.

Washington, July 11.—Martin M. Mulhall, who claims to have been the active lobbyist for the National Association of Manufacturers for many years, began his testimony to-night before the Senate lobby investigating committee.

Mulhall, whose alleged correspondence has brought into the limelight names of scores of men prominent in political life in the last ten years, was on the stand about two hours.

The committee made only a faint impression on the huge pile of letters, but enough was read into the record to show Mulhall's alleged relations with Marshall Cushing, former secretary of the Manufacturers' Association. These relations, the testimony showed, began in 1903, and Mulhall was first employed to work against an eight-hour bill favored by the late Senator McComas, of Maryland.

Mulhall admitted frankly that he had worked to defeat the McComas forces in Maryland, while he was still posing as the Senator's friend. He said he received many letters from Cushing for small amounts, which were to be used in paying the expenses of a labor organization in Baltimore, which was opposed to McComas.

Mulhall told also of efforts to help settle the anthracite coal strike in Pennsylvania fields in 1902, and spoke of attempts to arrange conferences between the then Governor Stone and labor leaders. Just after the committee adjourned, a sergeant-at-arms of the House appeared and served a subpoena on Mulhall, directing him to appear before the special lobby committee of the House at 9 o'clock tomorrow morning.

Negotiations Broken Off.
After an all-day effort to settle the question of whether the Senate lobby investigators or the new House committee should stage the inquiry into the confession of Colonel M. M. Mulhall, diplomatic negotiations were broken off to-night, and the Senate committee called Colonel Mulhall at a night session.

Senator Overman had announced earlier that no session would be held to-night, but the meeting was decided on after Chairman Garrett, of the House Committee, had armed sergeants-at-arms with subpoenas and had sent them scurrying about Washington to get Colonel Mulhall and J. H. McMichael, who was charged by Mulhall with having acted as paid informant of the National Association of Manufacturers' lobbyists while employed on the floor of the House.

This terminated a day of jurisdictional conflict. The Garrett committee had asked Senator Overman yesterday for copies at least of the Mulhall correspondence. The Senate Committee voted not to surrender them. After the House Committee met to-day, it refused to allow Representatives Garrett, Russell and Nolan to go to the Senate Committee and renew the quest for the "papers." This time they were officially refused.

Back to their side of the Capitol went the disappointed House investigators, and a strenuous executive session was held. Balked in the effort to secure the papers, the committee decided to do the next morning.

Subpoena Issued.
Although both Colonel Mulhall and McMichael were under subpoena by the Senate Committee, the House Committee issued subpoenas for the fourth time, commanding their appearance at 9 o'clock to-morrow morning. See Continued on Seventh Page.

MORGAN SECURITIES FORM QUEER MEDLEY

List Covers 100 Companies, but Holdings Are Not of Popular Notion.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.]
New York, July 11.—The late John Pierpont Morgan left a queer medley of securities. His executors to-day supplied a list of his holdings, all of which they are having transferred to them.

The truth must be that he carried important blocks in the name either of his firm or dummies, for, although the list covers more than 100 companies, the total value is not at all commensurate with the popular notion about the veteran banker's enormous wealth. Not one block of great size is disclosed.

The list suggests he allowed his heart, rather than his head, to sway him in making purchases.
To Hartford he was loyal. His native city's insurance companies, its financial institutions and its carpet works all enjoyed his support. Of the billion-dollar steel trust, which he brought into being he owned—one share—that is all. One solitary share of preferred stock of New Haven, worth \$215,000, and only 50 Boston and Maine and 1,279 shares of New

MIGNON, ILLT, TELLS OF LOVE FOR GOVERNOR

She Thought Him Finest and Noblest Man Alive.

LOVED HIM FROM FIRST MEETING

Friends Knew That They Were Engaged, Then Her Heart Was Broken When She Heard of Marriage to Another—Her Suit Not Instigated by His Enemies.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.]
New York, July 11.—Miss Mignon Hopkins, who, on July 1, brought a \$20,000 suit for breach of promise against Governor William Sulzer, and whose recollection since then has been a mystery of national interest, was found to-day in her home at 922 Spruce Street, Philadelphia. The woman, who claims to have been the youthful sweetheart of the man now holding first power and position in the Empire State, is still strikingly beautiful—a woman of keen and cultured mind, but of fragile constitution, who went as she read the letters which she wrote to William Sulzer, and which will confront him as evidence. There are perhaps 100 letters—letters that he returned to her after the parting of the ways.

Miss Hopkins, whose statement was made in the presence of her attorney, Theodore Cuyler Patterson, told the story of her romance.

"I met Mr. Sulzer in 1901," she said. "I was introduced by Mr. Benjamin Miller, a friend of mine and a law school classmate of his. It was a casual, natural meeting. I loved him almost from that day. I thought him the most noblest man alive. I believe he loved me."

Friends Know of Engagement.
"Every friend we had knew that the Congressman was engaged to marry me. Many have come forward and volunteered to testify to this fact. Every letter that he wrote to me while he was out of town told of his love and devotion. Some of these letters will be shown at the trial."

She has a picture of Mr. Sulzer taken in 1902, which he gave her after he had married. "I used to love the picture because it showed him as I thought he was—strong and manly and determined in everything, even in his private life."

"All through his early political life he gradually rose from obscurity. I watched him and applauded him, and he used to give me the credit for his victories, saying that I inspired him. I was his playmate and yet he was only playing with me, tricking me, deceiving me for the lowest aim any man on earth could have. I did not understand such things then."

"We went out frequently together when he was in the country. I trusted him utterly. But in 1903, while he was stopping at the Stevens Hotel, No. 21 Broadway, and when I had met him here for dinner at his invitation, the first of his tricks came. He suddenly offered me in a manner which astonished and dismayed me."

"In my fright I cried for aid, and several guests of the hotel came. Mr. Sulzer then went away. He told them that I was his wife. We shall have some of these guests as witnesses to prove in court the truth of my statement."

Quarrel Passed Over.
"But the quarrel passed over, and in the intervening years until 1908, although I suffered many misgivings, we were the closest of comrades. We met at places in Staten Island and elsewhere. He was my promised husband, and I loved him dearly. I was very proud of him. I wrote to him continually, as he did to me, when he was away."

"The break came in 1908. One day the news was brought to me that he had married Miss Clara Rodenhelm, a trained nurse of Philadelphia. It was a shock. I was shocked, dismayed and broken-hearted. I consulted a lawyer."

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TARFF REVISION MEASURE READY FOR DISCUSSION

Argument to Begin in Senate at Noon Wednesday.

SIMMONS WILL FIRE OPENING GUN

Penrose in Charge of Fight for Republicans, and Two Minority Reports Are in Preparation. Debate May Be Concluded Within Five Weeks Is Latest Prediction.

Washington, July 11.—Discussion of the Underwood-Simmons tariff revision bill, with its lengthy free list, greatly reduced rates on all commodities, and its altered principle of ad valorem instead of specific rates, will actually begin in the Senate next Wednesday at noon. On Monday, however, the opening assault upon the Democratic measure will be made by Senator McCumber, of North Dakota, who gave notice he would speak on the agricultural schedule.

The Finance Committee agreed that he should speak ahead of the formal opening because he is called away from Washington Monday night. After the Finance Committee had ordered the bill reported early to-day, minority members of the committee began to plan their reports. These probably will be two, one by Senators Penrose, Smoot, Lodge, McCumber, Gallinger and Clark, and a separate report by Senator La Follette, who has had a corps of experts at work on the bill and will have amendments that will constitute practically an entire new bill.

Senator Smoot has in preparation an entire new tariff schedule, which he intends to submit as an amendment Wednesday. Chairman Simmons, of the Finance Committee, will file the majority report Wednesday and will make the opening argument for the Democrats against the tariff revision.

During consideration of the measure, Senator Simmons will have general charge of the debate for the Democrats, and Senator Penrose for the Republicans.

Few Changes Made.
The bill, as reported to the Senate, contained comparatively few changes from the bill which was reported three weeks ago to the Democratic caucus by the Finance Committee majority. Among these were a few changes in rates and the free listing of antimony in new works. Senator Smoot, of Utah, who has had a corps of experts at work on the bill, will have amendments that will constitute practically an entire new bill.

An amendment made necessary because of changing the date from January 1, 1912, to March 1, 1913, from which incomes shall be computed for the income tax for the first year, provides that the excise corporation tax, upon this tax it is expected that the government will derive some revenue, as its most sanguine supporters do not expect that the tax will entirely eliminate stock gambling in cotton futures.

In the Finance Committee meeting there was informal discussion over the length of time the bill will require in the Senate. When Chairman Simmons, speaking for the Democrats, said he thought the debate could be concluded in five weeks, Senator Smoot, of the minority, agreed with him, declaring that the Republicans had no intention of purposely prolonging the discussion.

As it goes to the Senate the bill is a much lower rate bill than the House bill by nearly 10 per cent. The Finance Committee majority and the caucus having greatly extended the already liberal free list and reduced many rates, notably in the metal, wool and agricultural schedules.

The Underwood bill, passed the House May 8, and for two months it has been under careful scrutiny by the Finance Committee majority, which made many changes, and finally by the Senate, which has liberalized on the measure more than two weeks. Sweeping changes were made in the administrative features and the income tax.

The basis of assessment of incomes was changed from \$4,000 to incomes over \$10,000 for single persons, with \$20,000 for married couples. The \$1,000 additional for married persons and \$500 for each dependent child not to exceed two, a maximum exemption of \$5,000. Surplus provision for increased rates of taxation on incomes of \$20,000, \$50,000 and \$100,000 were retained, the normal tax being left at 1 per cent.

Stricken From Bill.
Features of the Underwood bill designed to grant a tariff discount of 5 per cent on imports of American ships, to compel examination of books of foreign manufacturers when valuations are in dispute, to provide an extra duty on goods sold in this country at less than the foreign price and other reforms were stricken from the bill by the Senate Democrats.

Since the changes made by the Finance Committee, the caucus still further revised the bill, the principal changes being:

Cast iron pipe, transferred to free from 15 per cent ad valorem; automobiles, a minimum rate of 10 per cent, established on cars valued at \$1,000 or less; railway wheels, reduced from 25 to 15 per cent; textile machines, reduced from 25 to 20 per cent; agricultural implements, put on the free list; extracts of meat, reduced from 15 to 10 cents a pound and fluid extracts of meat, from 7 to 5 cents a pound; woolen and cotton stockings, valued at less than \$1.20 a dozen, 30 per cent ad valorem and more than \$1.20, 25 per cent; the division in the House bill being 20 cents instead of \$1.20; combed wool, reduced from 15 to 10 per cent; woolen yarns, from 20 to 15 per cent; woolen blankets valued at less than 40 cents a pound, transferred to free from 25 per cent; silk yarns, from 25 to 20 per cent; gunpowder and ball-milling powders, transferred to free

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EUGENIC PROGRAM CAUSES RIFT IN EPISCOPAL CAMP

Dr. Mason Replies Cautiously to Mr. Bowie's Criticism.

WILL NOT SOLVE DOUBLE STANDARD

Rector of Grace Episcopal Reiterates His Skepticism as to Value of Eugenic Requirements as Deterrent to Immorality and Safeguard Against Disease.

The end of the eugenic marriage controversy is not yet. After two exhaustive statements setting forth the views of the two camps of local Episcopal clergymen holding differing views on the question, the rift between the opposing ministers remains as wide as ever. The latest contribution to the literature of the controversy is a statement from Rev. Landon R. Mason, D. D., rector of Grace Episcopal Church, answering a criticism by Rev. W. Russell Bowie, rector of St. Paul's, of the views held by his faction.

Dr. Mason was one of the Episcopal ministers who declined to sign an agreement proposed by brother ministers of the church in Richmond, to require the groom to produce a physician's certificate attesting his freedom from diseases of immoral origin, as a condition of performing the marriage ceremony. With seven other clergymen he having entered to sign the reason for opposing the movement, he called out an answer by Mr. Bowie, who was one of the signers. To Mr. Bowie's criticism Dr. Mason now makes reply.

In substance Dr. Mason reiterates his belief in the inefficiency of the eugenic program as a deterrent to immorality, and its uselessness as a safeguard from disease. He makes light of the argument advanced by Mr. Bowie that the reform strikes a blow at the double standard. The effort to control people in a matter so personal and sacred to them, he holds, will serve only to throw the church and her ministers in contempt.

Dr. Mason's Position.
The statement follows:
We are sorry to hear of our brethren of loftier moral ideals and clearer vision as "malcontents" and marplot and hinderers of their plan and so, we hope it will be put to the account of our ignorance and lack of intellectual acumen, and not to our indifference to the betterment of present moral conditions. We do desire that, but how shall we accomplish that? "Words" preaching purity ring hollow and feeble as long as "church does nothing." There's truth in that! But what shall she do? Hold up a man and force on the best of men until he proves his innocence, and simply succeed in sending him elsewhere to be married?

It is told that no one need be humiliated by submitting to a examination, for only "general acceptance" of its provisions is necessary to carry out the general requirements. That is the requirements set forth in the resolution of these thirteen clergymen. If we understand that, it means that the doctors would often be called upon to certify to a fact, which they, and all concerned, were aware was untrue. His methods of testing the physical condition of the applicants would vary according to his general belief about the man's character or his personal relations to him and his family. The first of it is that to most men it would be like a sham, a mere show of righteousness and purity that is not really expected to accomplish the thing which it professes to do. The fear such an appearance is not calculated to elevate moral standards.

As to Double Standard.
Again, we are told by its author that the concept entered upon by our brother ministers is aimed at the

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HERBERT JOHNS IS HELD FOR MURDER

Fails to Secure Liberty After Exoneration by Coroner's Jury.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.]
Wilkes-Barre, Pa., July 11.—Herbert Johns, the twenty-eight-year-old son of Alice Crispell, who was drowned in Harvey's Lake on the night of July 4, was held without bail for court, by the police today, after a night charged with murder. The hearing was short and the testimony of the same character as presented to the coroner's jury last night at Harvey's Lake, when Johns was exonerated.

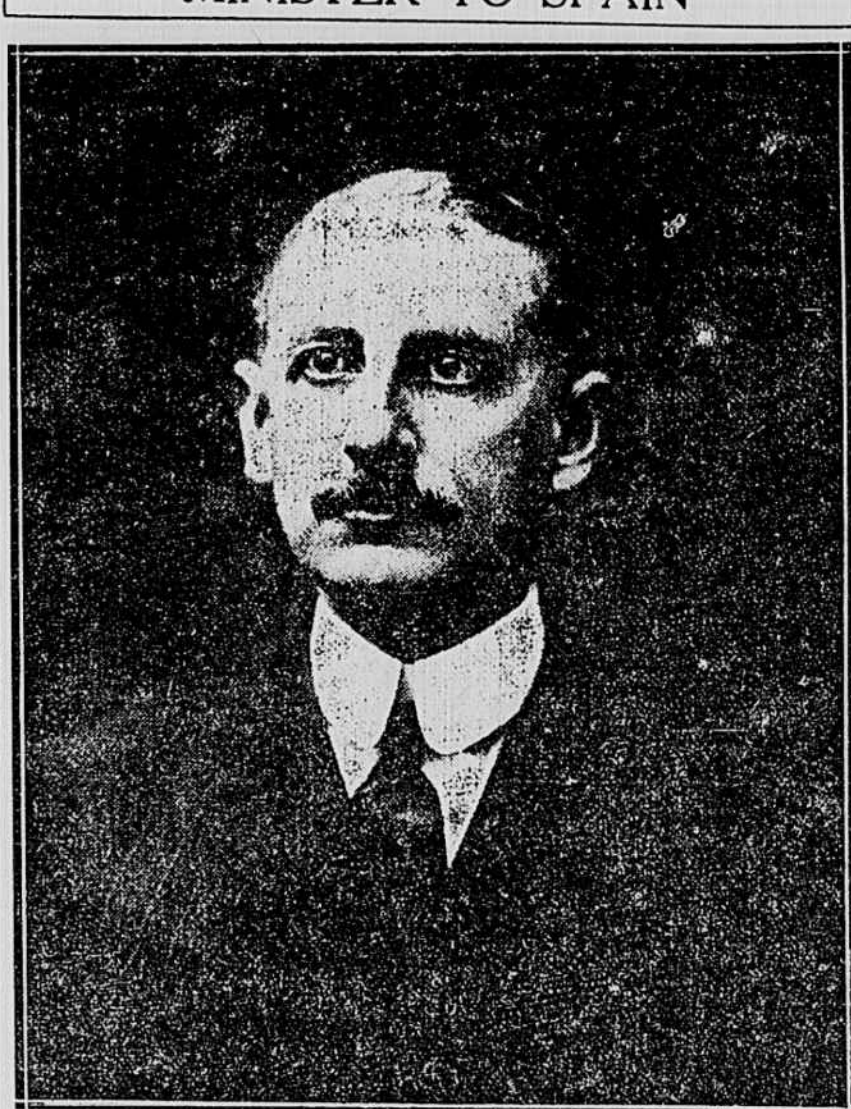
The decision of a German Brown crushed the prisoner, and he wept bitterly. His aged mother became hysterical.

Johns' attorney declared that he would appeal for writ of habeas corpus. District Attorney Bigelow declared that he felt satisfied that a long step toward clearing the mystery had been taken.

The district attorney declared to-night that one of the reasons that Johns is being held is to throw off the guard of public opinion, said to be a relative of the dead girl. This relative, the police think, was the mysterious man who was hiding near the boat landing on the night of the girl's death.

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MINISTER TO SPAIN



COLONEL JOSEPH E. WILLARD. (Photo by Foster.)

HAZARDOUS COUP IS UTTER FAILURE

Bulgaria, Defeated, Is Showing Herself Anxious for Peace.

FIGHTING PRACTICALLY OVER
Feared That Settlement of Conditions Will Prove Difficult Task.

London, July 11.—Having failed in her hazardous coup, Bulgaria is now showing herself anxious for peace. No formal armistice has yet been arranged, but it is believed hostilities are virtually ended. It is feared, however, that the settlement of peace conditions will prove a long task, many new elements having entered to complicate matters. Bulgaria's decision not to oppose Roumania's occupation of Silistria and the strip of territory she desires, removes one difficulty. But other developments, such as the Greek occupation of Kavala, to which Bulgaria is expected to offer bitter resistance, are calculated to lead to troublesome negotiations, especially as both Serbia and Greece, on the outcome of their campaign, will be certain to demand possession of the territory they occupied previous to the war.

Russia is already taking steps in the Balkan capitals to arrange for a cessation of hostilities.

The British Chancellor of the Exchequer, David Lloyd George, addressing the bankers at a dinner at the Mansion House to-night, referred to Balkan affairs. He said the first trouble was over, and he was hopeful that the powers, which had started so well together, would be able to effect a lasting settlement among these hapless provinces.

As long as the Balkan states did nothing to upset the decisions already agreed to among the powers, continuing the Chancellor, it was to be hoped that no power would find it necessary to take any action likely to give rise to difficulty among the great powers themselves.

RESERVE BOARD PLAN INDORSED

Provision Goes Through House Banking Committee Practically Without Amendment.

Washington, July 11.—The administration plan for a government-controlled Federal reserve board to administer the entire banking system, provided for in the Glass currency bill, was endorsed to-day practically without amendment by the House Banking and Currency Committee. After some discussion they agreed on the proposed bill, which was introduced by the committee, and it was passed by a vote of 241 to 159.

The bill was amended, however, to provide that the four members of the board to be appointed by the President should be distributed geographically throughout the country, and it required that they should devote all of their time to their duties on the board.

Well satisfied with their work in conference during the last two days on the bill, the Democrats of the committee adjourned to-day until Monday.

The conference considered the terms on which State banks may become members of the regional reserve banks, and the division of earnings. The provision limiting shareholders to an annual cumulative dividend of 5 per cent was approved.

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ECHOLS IS MADE ACTING CHAIRMAN

Ellyson Turns Over Party Reins Pending Campaign for Re-Election.

LETTERS FROM OPPONENTS
Messrs. Machen and Wedderburn Express Their High Regard for State Chairman.

Lieutenant-Governor J. Taylor Ellyson took the initiative yesterday and turned over the reins of the State Democratic Committee, of which he has been chairman for the past twenty years, to State Senator Edward Echols, of Staunton, the vice-chairman. Mr. Echols will have active direction over the State Democratic Committee during the pending campaign, in which Lieutenant-Governor Ellyson is a candidate for re-election, and until the returns have been canvassed and the certificates of election issued.

Senator Echols is a former Lieutenant-Governor, and during the last presidential campaign was a leader of the Wilson forces, and the largest contributor to the Wilson fund in his section.

No Meeting of State Committee.
Mr. Ellyson has made no practice heretofore of asking the State committee to relieve him during any campaign in which he was a candidate. The last meeting of the State committee was held in February, at which time the campaign was not open. Mr. Ellyson had not determined about offering for re-election, and there was no way of telling whether he would have opposition. Now that the campaign is on, it has been found to be impracticable to call the State committee together, with the strong probability of not securing a quorum, so after some consideration, Mr. Ellyson took the bull by the horns yesterday and asked Mr. Echols to serve, which

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TOBACCO PRICES FIXED BY 'TRUST'

Witness Says Figures Are Named in Richmond Before Buying Begins.

Washington, July 11.—The Imperial Tobacco Company, the so-called "tobacco trust" in Kentucky, has purportedly hitherto prosperous towns in the tobacco belt, according to testimony of A. B. Jarvis, an independent of Henderson, to-day before the congressional tobacco commission.

Not only were growers at the mercy of the "trust," he declared, but what few factories were going had been rented by the "trust" at its own prices.

"For the last three years I have practically known the prices at which our tobacco in the Henderson district would sell for, and did sell for, long in advance of a pound being sold," declared Jarvis. "I cannot tell you the sources of my information, for I promise to keep that a secret. I believe the price of our tobacco was fixed by the representatives of the Imperial Company and of the Italian government at Richmond before they began buying in Kentucky. I have never seen the Imperial and the Italian buyers compete for a single pound of tobacco."

Mr. Jarvis held out little hope for better prices for dark tobacco growers. He said the Imperial was using this grade of tobacco to drive the independent British manufacturers out of business, and hence little profit was made by any one on it.

"The flue-cured tobacco of South

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WILLARD NAMED AS MINISTER TO COURT OF SPAIN

President Sends Nomination of Richmond Man to Senate.

WILL RAISE POST TO HIGHER RANK

Former Lieutenant-Governor's Appointment Is Acceptable to Government at Madrid—New Minister to Take Up His Duties During Summer.

Colonel Joseph E. Willard, former Lieutenant-Governor of Virginia, was yesterday appointed minister to Spain by President Wilson, the nomination being sent to the Senate late in the day for confirmation. It was announced from the White House several weeks ago that Colonel Willard would be named, although the formal nomination was not made until assurances were received from Madrid that it would be acceptable. There was no doubt on that point, however, for the new minister was presented to King Alfonso a few years ago, and the selection is personally pleasing to His Majesty. As soon as the Senate has acted, Colonel Willard will go to Washington for his credentials, and it is expected that he will start for Madrid before the end of the summer.

The bill now pending in Congress to raise the post in Spain to an ambassadorship has already passed the Senate and is not opposed in the House. Its enactment means that Colonel Willard will take the rank of ambassador, Thomas Nelson Page, who was sent as ambassador to Italy, from Virginia. During the last Cleveland administration, Dr. J. L. M. Curry, a distinguished educator, was minister to Spain. Colonel Willard being the second man from Richmond to hold that honor.

Has Had Brilliant Career.
Colonel Willard is one of the best known men in public life in Virginia. As a member of the House of Representatives, as an officer in the Spanish-American War, as Lieutenant-Governor of Virginia, and as a member of the State Corporation Commission, he has held up the highest ideals of citizenship, giving freely of time and means to public movements for the upbuilding of the Commonwealth. Resigning from the Corporation Commission about three years ago, he has since been busy in Richmond, maintaining a handsome country place in Fairfax County. He is president of the Jefferson Hotel Company and the Bank of Commerce and Trusts of this city, and also president and one of the largest stockholders in the Richmond and Rappahannock Railway Company, a line now in course of construction to connect Richmond with the rich Northern Neck section, now entirely cut off from railway communication by the destruction of the line.

When bulletins were received yesterday indicating that President Wilson had forwarded Colonel Willard's name to the Senate as minister to Spain, the appointee was out on an inspection trip on the new railroad, of which he is president.

Born in Washington.
Colonel Willard was born in Washington, D. C., May 1, 1865, just in the turbulent days which marked the close of the Civil War. His father was Samuel Willard, of Alexandria, who held a commission in the Federal army. His mother was Miss Antonia J. Ford, of Fairfax County, whose ardent Southern sympathies during the war brought her into conflict with the Washington authorities.

Colonel Willard was educated at the Episcopal High School at Alexandria, at the Virginia Military Institute, and graduated in the law school of the University of Virginia. He began the practice of law in Fairfax County, and shortly following his graduation was elected a member of the House of Delegates from that county, serving for four terms in the lower branch of the General Assembly.

Equipped His Company.
At the outbreak of the Spanish-American War in 1898, Colonel Willard became captain of Company I, Third Virginia Regiment, which was composed almost entirely of young men of Fairfax County. The company was fully equipped at Colonel Willard's personal expense, and was in commission at Camp Alger throughout the war. Later in the war Colonel Willard was appointed on the staff of Major-General Fitzhugh Lee, then on duty in Cuba. After the war he was elected to become a member of the staff of Governor J. Hoge Tyler.

Colonel Willard was nominated as Lieutenant-Governor by the last nominating convention held by the Democratic party in this State, and was elected to that office by Governor Andrew Jackson Montague, with whom he served for four years, during which time he presided over the "long parliament," the extraordinary session of the General Assembly following the adoption of the new Virginia Constitution.

Candidate for Governor.
In the first State-wide primary held in Virginia for Governor, Colonel Willard ran in a three-cornered fight with Senator Joseph W. H. Mann, now governor of Virginia, and Representative Claude A. Swanson, now United States Senator. Senator Swanson won the nomination, and he was succeeded four years later by his former opponent, Governor Mann. Shortly after that contest Colonel Willard was appointed as a member of the State Corporation Commission, succeeding Henry Fairfax.

In order fully to qualify himself for the duties of this position, Colonel Willard disposed of large railroad holdings. During the greater part of the time he was on the commission he was associated with Judge Beverly T. Crump and Henry C. Stuart, during the years in which the commission was laying down the precedents which have

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